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# PANORAMA

THE PHILIPPINE MAGAZINE OF GOOD READING

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## MATURITY

A certain degree of development prepares a man for the best work he is able to do. A certain amount of aging gives the good wine the flavor that enriches its taste. A certain stage of growth ripens the fruit making it fit for wholesome consumption. A certain length of time hardens the tree and prepares it for man's valued uses.

That level of progress at which man and other living organisms attain their highest value is maturity. Time alone does not produce it in human beings for while it assumes much of the responsibility for physical growth, it must be accompanied by other ingredients for the development of man's mind and spirit. It cannot be brought about by passive waiting regardless of the number of years to be so spent. It may only be born out of strenuous efforts to improve one's native strength and to expand the breadth of a latent vision. The indolent mind does not mature. Neither is it aware of the shortcomings of immaturity.

To be viable an immature society needs mature leaders. A mature society can be self-governing. It is not prone to adopt extreme measures. It is stable but not static. It is dynamic but not hasty.

There is a middle stage between immaturity and maturity in man and in society. It is a half-baked condition, neither childhood nor adulthood. It is the adolescent stage. It deserves the appellation of pretentious immaturity as contradistinguished to childhood which is innocent immaturity. Adolescence is a dangerous stage. It demands much in the name of freedom without acceding to the positive restraints of responsibility. — V. G. S.

## THE FILIPINO-AMERICAN PROBLEM

It may be pertinent to consider the discussions on Vietnam and the Philippine role at the recent Philippine-American Assembly held in Davao. Bearing in mind that this assembly made an effort at high level and serious deliberations, and that there were prominent delegates from both sides (further given importance by the presence of speakers like William Bundy, the US Far Eastern affairs Secretary, and our own secretary of foreign affairs) their viewpoints on Vietnam should be of interest. It was of course impossible to disregard the question of Vietnam in the talks on Philippine-American relations, particularly since the bill providing military aid to Vietnam had just created debates in the Senate then.

Let us first turn to the final, official report as published. On Philippine-American relations since after 1946, the report states this

backgrounder that traces some major causes of discord in Philippine-American relations: "In view of certain limitations on Philippine independence it was particularly difficult to establish the reality of this independence and its credibility in the eyes of other nations, more particularly, in Asia. From the Philippine viewpoint, such credibility was further compromised by pressures exerted from time to time on Philippine policies and decisions in the international field."

On "special-relations" as a whole: "The relationship has become so burdened with slogans and cliches that mutual understanding is frequently inhibited. It should be accepted that the two nations approach situations from different premises. Filipino traditions and perspective of shared problems and interests differ from those of Americans — and vice versa." And on Philippine foreign

policy: "The Philippines should continue to seek and utilize, in terms of its interests, the opportunities for greater cultural, educational, economic, and political cooperation within Southeast Asia. The United States recognizes the inherent and legitimate responsibility of the Philippines for its foreign relations. We urge the United States to accept the validity of Philippine regional aspirations and, wherever possible, to support Philippine initiatives along those lines."

On Vietnam specifically: "The Philippine recognizes that it too has an important stake in the outcome of the struggle in Vietnam. It is already making its own contribution, together with many other countries, and should decide, in terms of its own assessment of its interests, the timing, form, and extent of further participation." These are the pertinent points regarding our policy in Vietnam that may serve as a guide for the present dis-

cussions. It should be noted that the above is the final consensus arrived at by the Filipino and American participants, and not the opinions of the rightist or radical members, because in truth, there was a Filipino in our particular group who was for fighting in Vietnam, while there was an American who questioned the entire policy in Vietnam and leaned to the minority "pullout of Vietnam movement" in the US.

The Philippine-American Assembly consensus on Vietnam comes from participants who can hardly be considered communist-dupes or irresponsible agitators; and yet the final report, despite watering down and diffusion by cushioning phrases, clearly distinguishes the Philippine from the American role in Vietnam; the least discernment will reveal where Philippine policy direction regarding Vietnam, stands. — *Alfredo R. Roces in Manila Times, March 22, 1966.*

- These are ideas of a responsible college-educated Filipino woman on a question of international and national interest.

## HOW TO HELP VIETNAM

I have listened to the doves and the hawks. I have made my own studies on the matter. I went to Vietnam very recently to see for myself the conditions there and to sound out for myself what the people there really want and really need. I came home with some distressing findings. What is at stake in Vietnam is not democracy. Democracy cannot be at stake where it has not taken root. A people that has no democratic tradition cannot fight for that cause. Neither, do the people there understand communism, they cannot believe in it, they cannot fight for it.

What is happening there is the pitiful plight of a people, just now awakening from centuries of darkness under a foreign rule, the same black night that engulfed us during the 300 years of Spanish domination, just now coming to the realization that

they as a people are entitled to their own little bit of ground under their own little bit of sky, with a government that is their own and responsive to the needs of their own people, but in the process of this search for their place in the family of nations, being caught up in the power struggle between the great powers which now refuse them the right of self-determination because these great powers want to preserve that little bit of sky for their own sphere of influence.

This is the painful truth. The Vietnamese do not want the Russians, nor the Chinese, nor the Americans. They just want to be left alone.

• • •

While in South Vietnam, I was informed that a popularity poll among a cross-section of the South Vietnamese people on the countries there at present helping the Vietnamese showed

the Philippines topping the list. The Americans are way down that list; this in spite of the fact that the United States has poured almost a quarter million men and billions of dollars into the Vietnam war; in fact is almost single-handedly carrying the burden of supporting both the Vietnamese government and the fight against the Viet Cong. This is hard to understand when we consider that against that quarter-million American and those billions of dollars, we have a contingent there of 69 army doctors and nurses under an appropriation of one million pesos, and these doctors and nurses have not suffered any casualty in spite of the fact that they do not even have a security unit to guard them from the Viet Cong.

• • •

The favorite argument of those in favor of sending troops to Vietnam is the classic: When your neighbor's house is on fire, would you not help put out the fire? This is solid, irrefutable argument because it is really sentiment and emotionalism, but it does not

apply in the case of Vietnam. Vietnam is not a house on fire. It is a house divided; a house whose ownership is under dispute between two groups of contending brothers. The fight has become bloody, and fatal to many, but I maintain that we have no right to meddle in the same manner that when we have dispute in our own house, we would not want a neighbor to come barging in and helping one side. Let us be committed, as we are, unreservedly, wholeheartedly and without pretense to democracy, but let us grant other people the right to self-determination, as we claimed self-determination when 68 years ago, in Kawit, Cavite, we proclaimed our right to be free and chose a government, republican in form, and a way of life that is democratic for our people and our country. The best we can do for Vietnam, the way the people of Vietnam want us to help, is to minister to their sick and their wounded. This we have been doing and this we should continue to do. In this manner, whichever side wins their fratricidal strife,

we are sure to preserve the goodwill of the winners and the gratitude of the survivors, for we did not participate in their family dispute.

\* \* \*

But to pursue the argument further, granting that this sentiment is argument. Let us grant that our neighbor's house is on fire. Should we go barging in to shoot the arsonist? That would be taking the law in our own hands, a very anti-democratic precept. What we should do instead is again to help minister to the burned and the maimed, provide what we can spare in clothes and extra food, and in general help make life easier for the homeless family.

While I maintain that the fight in Vietnam is not between communism and democracy, I admit that the menace of communism is inseparable from the Vietnam issue. And this, history, both

distant and recent, has shown us: that communism thrives, regardless of the most representative measure against it, where the economic wants of the people are unmet, where governments are not responsive to the needs of the people, where graft and corruption have eaten up the body politic to such an extent that no hope remains for the have-nots to improve their lot except by embracing an alien ideology that offers some hope, however unrealizable and however distant.

And this I believe. The place to fight communism for the Filipinos is here on our own shores. Being a woman, I believe that we must put our own house in order before we should attempt to put other people's houses in order, granting that we have the right to do so. — *Senator Eva Estrada-Kalaw, Speech at Filoil convocation, April, 1966.*



■ The views of an economics columnist of the most-widely read newspaper in the Philippines.

## PROSPEROUS TAIWAN

In a brief span of time, Taiwan, our neighbor in the north, has accomplished so much toward industrialization as to increase its per capita income to a level second only to Japan in the whole Far East. Almost every week there is a ground-breaking ceremony for a new industrial plant. Occupying an area almost one third of Luzon, Taiwan is now producing manufactured as well as agricultural products in amounts greater than the whole Philippines. How it could accomplish so much with its scanty resources has amazed many economic observers.

Fathoming Taiwan's success may not prove as difficult as it appears. It is easily conceivable that the secret for that success may be found in its internal stability and in the dedication of its people. It is also conceivable that there are many peripheral factors that contribute to the creation of a wholesome business atmosphere. Among

these are a hard currency, strict maintenance of peace and order; wise economic planning, sympathetic attitude of the government, a corps of competent labor force, relatively honest public officials, and an open door to foreign investments.

Placed beside Taiwan, the Philippines pales in significance. That we are being outshone is perhaps largely our fault. We Filipinos don't know what we exactly want. Having scanty funds with which to finance multi-million dollar projects that would exploit and develop our natural and human resources, we insist on placing all sorts of hurdles on the entry of these foreign investments on the fear that their migration to the islands might only impair our sovereignty but also displace our entrepreneurs and thereby make our people as just "mere water carriers."

In fact the attitude toward foreign investments has become so envenomed as to

cause some of us to have unnecessary trepidations, forgetting perhaps that the "gun-boat" diplomacy of yore is no longer possible in a modern world. Mexico and Indonesia nationalized their oil industries without endangering their respective political sovereignties. And Egypt seized all foreign holdings without earning armed reprisals for the governments of foreign investors. In today's world, investors place their bets at their own risks. Because it is so, investors have lately become very discriminating; they only invest their funds abroad when expectations of profits are great.

So what happens? Having no funds of our own, and because we placed all hurdles on the entry of those that have funds with which to harness and develop our resources, we are placed in a position where we could not even put up an industrial plant to meet our own national requirements, let alone export to earn foreign exchange. But the harm in that policy is far more insidious than what appears on the surface. With an exploding population that we have, our young people will soon become a social risk unless they are given employment. — *By E. D. Ilustre in Manila Times, Apr. 29, 1966.*

## PRODIGALITY

Prodigality is the devil's steward and purse-bearer, ministering to all sorts of vice; and it is hard, if not impossible, for a prodigal person to be guilty of no other vice but prodigality. For men generally are prodigal because they are first intemperate, luxurious, or ambitious. And these, we know, are vices too costly to be kept and maintained at an easy rate; they must have large pensions, and be fed with both hands, though the man that feeds them starves for his pains. — *South.*

■ Situated so near the Philippines, Hongkong is known as the —

## SMUGGLERS' PARADISE

It might surprise you to know that a former fishing village which could barely support a handful of inhabitants has become one of the most important trading ports of the world — all in less than a hundred years.

When the treaty of Nanking ended the Opium War between England and China in 1842, Hong Kong was ceded to the British as a war indemnity. The place used to be a notorious haunt for pirates. This British Crown colony is ten miles long and about four miles wide. Kowloon and other leased areas are included in the name Hong Kong with a total area of 391 square miles. It is one of the largest and most beautiful natural harbors in the world. Once known as the "Gibraltar of the Orient," the Washington conference in 1921 stopped its military development when the United States, Japan, and Great Britain agreed not to fortify

any military or naval base in the Pacific. It was occupied by the Japanese in December, 1941 and reoccupied by the British late in 1945.

A large number of natives live in sampans, a kind of one-room house boat. This indigenous water population, together with the farm folk, forms a distinct and stable element in what is, as a whole, a fluctuating and changing native population. Residential homes dot the hillsides. These are the homes mostly of well-to-do Chinese businessmen. Another group of residential homes are found on the Peak, a valuable sanatorium for the white population, because the place is generally about eight degrees Fahrenheit cooler than sea level.

Since the city is crowded, it has to expand upwards, giving rise to the skyscrapers. I was surprised to see water drops in the crowded downtown Hong Kong on a hot

day only to discover that they came from wet clothes hanging from poles sticking out of the windows of tall buildings. A tourist cannot find an empty lot for laundry lines. The situation is described as "too many people, and too little earth."

Cable cars going up to Victoria Peak, tram cars, and double-decked buses serve the commuters pretty well even in the rush hours. Coolies pull their rickshas for some people who like to be transported alone. Rizal did not like the idea when he saw the Chinese coolies in Hong Kong working like draft animals for the reason that it lowers the dignity of man.

The floating restaurants in Aberdeen are wonderful tourist attractions. Fishermen bring their catch from the sea fresh and alive into the glass tanks of the restaurant. People can choose what they like to eat — fish, squid, lobster, crab and what have you. Your choice is scooped alive, and in a few minutes you have it steaming hot on your table.

The Tiger Balm gardens is one of Hong Kong's beauty

spots which tourists go for. Typical Chinese plants, buildings, and artwork are found inside its wide compound. The picturesque Hong Kong waterfront is one of the most beautiful in Asia.

This Crown colony is administered by a governor assisted by executive and legislative councils. As a center of British commerce in the Orient, it is the meeting point of East and West, where Oriental merchandise are displayed side by side with the latest Paris fashion. It is the point of transshipment from the closed interior of the Orient to the outside world, the springboard of commerce of goods sold, stored, and reloaded.

Since Hong Kong is a free port, it has become the shopping center of the Far East aside from Singapore. In recent years it has become the principal center of rice distribution in the world. Next to Java, it is the chief sugar-distributing center and after Singapore, the chief tin market in the Far East. It is also the chief center of Far East passenger service. About a third of China's export and

import pass through Hong Kong.

With the influx of refugees from the mainland, the five British and ten Chinese high schools are hardly enough to absorb the students. The University of Hong Kong, the only British institution of higher learning in the Far East, offers advanced instruction in most forms of Western science and learning.

There are some vegetarian restaurants in Hong Kong. I was surprised to see fine-looking and dignified people entering in these eateries. One of my students informed me that there are some Chinese sects who are strictly vegetarian.

I believe that dishonesty is not the monopoly of a country. There is not so much of it in Japan, we are told, because the culprit's finger would be one joint less for every offense. The neatly wrapped and stapled pair of pants I ordered from a Chinese Hong Kong tailor was, lo and behold, not the kind I carefully selected when I

opened it up in Manila. The tailor instinctively knew I was so in a hurry to catch my Manila-bound PAL plane that I would have no time to look it over. I took him for granted and I decided I won't be gypped again.

Why is Hong Kong called "The Smugglers' Paradise?" Regular Hong Kong-Manila "commuters" are in the know, or are supposed to know. Along with the enormous bulk of trade goods passing through this beautiful British Crown colony are undoubtedly undervalued, undeclared, and misdeclared items that find their way to other countries, the Philippines included.

There is now no legitimate movement of opium in the colony, and yet we have dope addicts here who seem to have a steady supply of narcotic and its several relatives.

I have reasons to believe that the government "junketeers and vacationers" have their own vignette of Hong Kong. — *By S. G. Miraflores in Manila Bulletin.*

- What Australia produces could largely be grown and developed by the Filipinos if they really dedicatē themselves to constructive work.

## AUSTRALIA AS FOOD PRODUCER

Australia traditionally is one of the world's greatest exporters of food. It has exported food products for more than a century. Australian dairy foods, eggs, fruit, honey and wine, as well as many other fine foods, are found on meal tables all around the world.

Recent instances of how Australian food has caught on in various countries throughout the world are:

In 1957 West Germany took only 365,644 cases of Australian apples. In 1965 this figure reached 2 million cases.

Following a trial shipment of 300 cases of Australian oranges to France in 1964, that country bought 119,000 cases in 1965.

In the two years to June 30, 1965, Japan has doubled its imports of Australian beef and veal and increased its purchases of Australian mutton fivefold.

Greece, in the five years to 1964, increased its imports

of Australian products — mostly food — from \$A1,600,000 (P7,024,000) \$A11,400,000 (P50,046,000).

This increasing worldwide demand for food from Australia is built on confidence — confidence in the consistently high quality of Australian food products, and in the strict system of government inspection which ensures that the foods for export maintain Australia's reputation as a food producer.

Whether he buys frozen meat by the ton, or a single can of sun-ripened Australian fruit, the overseas customer can be sure that every stage in its production was carried out with care and skill, backed by constant scientific research.

In Australia's modern meatworks, for example meat intended for export is killed and processed in accordance with the religious belief of customers in export countries. A Mohammedan is retained on the staff of meat-

works from which meat is exported to countries of the Middle East. All meat intended for these countries is killed by a qualified member of the faith.

Australian exports of meat to the Middle East rose by 1,821 tons to 4,687 tons in 1964. A large proportion of this was boned meat, especially retail cuts — meat exported as retail cuts keeps better, packs better and simplifies handling on arrival.

Australia exports a total of 300,000 tons of meat a year either frozen, chilled or canned. A nationwide system of government inspection ensures high standards, and the animals themselves are specially bred for meat production. The Australian Department of Primary Industry maintains constant supervision over all the export operations. Department inspectors, working under the supervision of qualified veterinary officers, thoroughly inspect all animals, both before and after slaughter.

Australian fruit and other foods for canning are picked at the peak of ripeness and processed immediately. Canneries are situated in the cen-

ter of growing areas to keep the delay between harvesting and canning to a minimum.

Only the best quality, sun-ripened fruit is selected, and many varieties are specially grown for their suitability for canning. Australian canned peaches, pears and pineapple are famous the world over.

Australia's dairy industry also has a world-wide reputation. Each year it produces more than one thousand million gallons of milk — some of which is used to make 200,000 tons of butter and 56,000 tons of cheese. Australia leads the world in many aspects of the modern processing techniques used in her dairy foods industry.

Australian butter, made from low-acidity cream for good keeping qualities, is processed in huge automatically controlled stainless steel churns, each of 5,000 lb. capacity. The processes of washing, salting, cooling and wrapping the butter are also mechanized — Australian butter is untouched by hand throughout processing.

Cheese making is an important part of the Australian dairy industry. Austra-

lia exported 28,000 tons of cheese in 1963-64. More than 40 types of cheese are now made in Australia, but cheddar is still the most important cheese type.

Australian wines have won many awards in international competitions, and because of the scientific controls, Australia is now producing uniformly excellent wines, judged highly by world standards. Almost every type of wine, as well as brandy, is produced — totalling 35 million gallons a year. Only the

finest wines are permitted to be exported, and Australian wine can be found in the cellars of wine lovers throughout the world.

As well as the traditional wines, Australia produces wines with a character all their own — a definite Australian personality. In this, the wine industry has something in common with another Australian industry — honey producing. — *From The Manila Times, April 26, 1966.*

## PREJUDICE

A man who thinks he is guarding himself against prejudices by resisting the authority of others, leaves open every avenue to singularity, vanity, self-conceit, obstinacy, and many other vices, all tending to wrap the judgment, and prevent the natural operation of his faculties. We are not satisfied with our own opinions, whatever we may pretend, till they are ratified and confirmed by suffrage of the rest of mankind. We dispute and wrangle forever; we endeavor to get men to come to us when we do not go to them. — *Sir Joshua Reynolds.*



- These are ideas of a careful and courageous Filipino thinker who writes a daily column in a well-edited newspaper.

## PUBLIC TRUST?

A prominent person wrote the other day that in order for this country to get moving the people should repose trust in our public officials, or something to that effect.

Aside from the patent fact that the idea is very old and stupefyingly unimaginative — because everybody is saying it and its wisdom as a principle has long been completely accepted — it leaves a bitter taste in the mouth if repeated over and over, in the face of the *kalokohans* we see roundabout us.

Of course, there ought to be public trust in our officials. A government without that public trust will just disintegrate. It is said that in Britain there is plenty of public trust because it is an honor to be a public official there. To be a British public official means great integrity, competence, unquestioned private honor, dedication and loyalty to high principles — in a word, genuine exemplariness.

Now it is easy to preach to us common people that we must trust our public officials. We are willing to give that trust any time, but before we give it we have a few questions to ask. We may be common, but we are not stupid.

When we talk about trust — whether it be trust in government or trust in an individual person — is it not that trust must first be deserved before it can be given? Is it not that if trust is forced because of pressure brought to bear, it is meaningless? Like other good things, trust must be earned and, when earned, the means of earning it must still be examined before it can be judged to be deserved.

If we use this rationale and accept it as our guide, do many of our public officials deserve public trust?

When we read everyday about public officials being investigated for the accumulation of easy wealth, when

we use public office to promote the interests of our family and friends, when we disguise our hollowness and lack of integrity through "public relations" and adroit publicity, when we can turn about face and change our political party on a mere personal pique, when public funds are wasted like water and we squeeze the people to keep paying their taxes religiously to support extravagance and other brazen forms of saturnalia, when we use authority to persecute and bamboozle and harass — when we do these things, and more, how can you in the world generate public trust?

What I am saying and repeating is that if the government desires public support — and thereby public confidence — it must go into ho-

nest-to-goodness reforms. Its officials must be exemplary. Many of our public officials never had it so good. The life of self-denial and thrift and self-effacement is a life despised. In its place is held aloft a life of garish show, the stress on facade, cheap publicity, the cornering of unusual privileges, the abuse of authority, the feathering of the nest, and wrong appointments for important offices.

Yes, indeed, I agree that we common people must shore up our government and officials with our unqualified trust, but the first move to merit that trust is clearly on the part of the government and the officials themselves. — *Manila Bulletin*, Apr. 18, 1966 by Rex D. Drilon.

- Society today is here pictured as honeycombed with dishonesty and mendacity.

## NO LOVE OF HONESTY

Many authorities today speak of a "new morality." A professor at Northwestern University spoke of it as "the wholly new standards of honesty" that the world of mankind have adopted. He meant, of course, the new standards of dishonesty.

"It has become the fashion", columnist Walter Lippmann wrote, "to expect cheating and to excuse a certain amount of it. . . . The popular standards of morality today allow for much more dishonesty than they did some time back." Oh, yes, truthfulness and honesty are still honored by many as the best policies, but in actual practice one finds lying, stealing and all kinds of cheating.

Cheating at school, for instance is widespread. In one survey, 90 percent of the students in a Toronto, Canada, grade nine classroom condoned cheating. A recent survey at the University of

Pennsylvania showed that 40 percent of the undergraduates admit to frequent cheating.

But, then, young persons are taught from an early age to be dishonest. How so? The father who thinks nothing of cheating on his income tax should not be surprised if his son cheats at school. What of the driver who purposely breaks the speed law and who urges his children to keep an eye out for a possible police car in the rear? When someone knocks at the door and the mother tells her daughter to say she is not at home, she teaches her daughter to lie. So also does the mother who pretends she has a headache, to escape some obligation. Not surprisingly, at a meeting of police authorities from three Scandinavian countries, the chief of police in Norway said: "During hearings of children I have met with situations where parents were lying just as

fast as the children." Where parents do not show a love for integrity, the children are often accomplished liars before they enter their teens.

Lying by adults has permeated the way of life of mankind so that it becomes acceptable and expected in some cultures; hence parents need to watch that they do not "pick up" any popular custom of lying, thereby infecting their children. In France it is accepted that people "arrange" problems, cooking up a story that they do not really expect the other person to believe, but one that justifies persons in authority for letting others do what they want. "Tell him that your grandmother died," says the book *Souvenirs de la France*. "He will know it's a lie, but he'll let you leave anyhow."

The "new morality" has no love for integrity. Small wonder, then, that truth hunting has become a big business! One company offering lie detector service charges \$50 a test and reports a yearly gross income of \$135,000. Such firms thrive because so many have no love for the truth.

Especially when it comes to money and material things do we find that the world has no love for honesty. Writer C. P. Snow has said: "We are more dishonest about money than our grandfathers were." At least 75 percent of auto insurance complaints in the United States are reported to involve fraud! In the same country a man who found a huge sum of money returned it to the owners and was severely criticized by many for not having kept it. In England a report says that "one person in every five indulges in shoplifting."

So serious is employee dishonesty in Canada that the president of the Retail Sales Audit Systems, Ltd., asserted: "There is no such thing as an honest person. There are only some more honest than others." The Toronto manager of Pinkerton's national detective agency claims employee stealing has increased steadily in Canada until losses total "at least \$100 million a year." He adds:

"In our investigations we've found, as an average, that one out of every three employees is basically dishonest — which means he

will *seek* ways of stealing; that one out of every three employees will be dishonest if given the opportunity and the third employee is the only one who deserves the full trust of his employer."

In the United States employees are reported to steal from employers an average of \$150 per person per year. A manager of a firm that sells insurance to protect against employee dishonesty reports that he bonds employees who are not criminal types but who are respected citizens — yet every working day of his life his company must pay out, because of employee dishonesty, an average of \$8,000! He found out in a survey of 65 bank embezzlers that virtually every one was a respected pillar in his community and that most of them thought they were honest, regarding their dishonest activities as "borrowing."

"We live in a corrupt society," declares another authority on the "new morality," one Saul Astor, president of a firm called Management Safeguards, Inc., which investigates dishonesty in busi-

ness. In one case he found a New York City auto dealer losing \$75,000 a year. An employee was believed responsible. "An employee?" asked Astor. "This dealer employed eighty men. Sixty were stealing from him. I'd like to say that this was a particularly corrupt organization. But it isn't."

According to his investigation, moreover, there is no difference in the rate of dishonesty of men and women. "They steal with equal abandon," he claims. "But women are more devious. They lie better. It's harder to get a confession from them."

Though we do not expect to find love for rectitude among thugs, hoodlums and teen-age delinquents, where is the love of honesty among the well-to-do hotel guests who, during the first ten months of operation of New York's new Americana Hotel, made off with 38,000 demitasse spoons, 18,000 towels, 355 silver coffee pots and 1,500 silver finger bowls, and 100 Bibles? And customs inspectors have found that prominent people, wealthy people, world-famous people, insist upon playing the game

of cheating, lying to customs inspectors. Yes, the whole fabric of the world is threaded through and through with hypocritical speech, half truths, outright falsehoods, stained by all manner of dishonesty, on all social levels.

Perhaps there is hope that the rising generation will

stem the tide of dishonesty, you may say. But what about the youth of today who will be the men, women and leaders of tomorrow? As we observe the young people of our time what promise do we find of a better, a more stable tomorrow? — *From Awake, Oct. 1964.*

## **PRESIDENT MARCOS ON UNIVERSITY EDUCATION**

While it is true that we need more scientists and other experts in the practical fields, to transform a university into a school primarily for specialists is to violate the traditional idea of a university. . . Our universities should encourage freedom of mind, idiosyncrasy, and originality of perception. — *From a speech in F.E.U., May 12, 1966.*

■ An internationally famous writer tells us why he is not a pessimist.

## CONFESSION OF AN OPTIMIST

My wife, my children, my friends tell me that I am an optimist. "Too much of an optimist" is what they say. "If you fell off a cliff," one of them told me, "you'd be thinking that the bottom was cushioned, and until you landed you'd be quite serene."

I am, I admit, an optimist; but I do not believe, like Voltaire's Pangloss, that all is for the best in this best of all possible worlds. I know the horrors and difficulties of life: I have had my share of them. But I refuse to regard humanity's condition as terrible. True, we are spinning on a lump of dirt in ilimitable space, without being too sure why; true, we will surely die. To me this is a set of facts, a situation to be accepted courageously. The only problem is: What can we do, and what ought we to do, while we are here?

I am optimistic in the sense that I believe it is possible

to better our own lives and, in a general way, humanity's life. I believe that tremendous progress has been made in this direction. Man has, to a large extent, overcome nature. His command of things is far greater than it used to be. The Pessimist replies: "Yes, but these marvelous inventions are used only for war, and humanity is on the road to self destruction."

I do not believe that this is necessarily so. It depends upon ourselves, and my optimism is largely a product of my faith in human nature. I know that human nature also has its greatnesses.

My natural reaction to a circumstance is to seek what good there may be in it rather than what evil it may bring. For example, let us say that I am ill and condemned to a month in bed. The Pessimist would think: "What a disaster!" I am more likely to think, "What

luck! Of course it's a nuisance, interfering with my work, and it may be painful; but 30 days of peace! At last I'm going to have time to think as much as I like."

That is the nature of my optimism. I believe that it has its origin in a happy childhood. I had the finest parents a boy could have; they always treated me with love and justice; and that gave me, in those first formative years, a robust confidence in human nature. School might have marred my innocent faith, because children are only too willing to give one another a foretaste of harshness. But it was there, in my philosophy class, that I had the good fortune of meeting Alain, the greatest of my teachers. He too was reproached by some, as I am, for his "blind confidence."

Alain and I after him pledged ourselves to be optimists because if one does not adopt invincible optimism as a standard, pessimism will be justified. For despair engenders misfortune and failure. If I believe that I am going to fall, I will fall. If I believe that there is nothing I can

do about my country's affairs, then there is nothing I can do. In the human tribe I make the fair weather and the tempest, primarily within myself. Pessimism is contagious. If I believe my neighbor to be dishonest and show my distrust, I make him distrustful and dishonest.

"Look here," says the Pessimist. "Do you really believe that this confidence in mankind, in life, is wisdom? Hasn't it brought you some frightful disappointments?" Yes, I confess that I have had some great disappointments. These past ten years — particularly with the horrors of Nazism, with exile, my family arrested, my home pillaged, with the dangerous defection of certain friends — have given me strong reason for doubting the perfection of this universe and the people in it.

But after all, I have always known that wicked people existed; I have always known that in times of disaster crowds can become stupid and bestial. My optimism consisted, and still consists, solely in this: I believe that we can have a certain influence upon events, and that



even if we must suffer misfortune we can overcome it by our manner of enduring it.

To love the fine people about me, to avoid the wick-

ed, to rejoice in good, endure evil — and to remember to forget: this is my optimism. It has helped me to live. — *Condensed from Your Life by Andre Maurois.*

### LIE DETECTOR TELLS ALL

Along towards the end of the war, workers in a big war plant were submitted to routine detector examinations.

One of the crucial questions was: "Have you taken anything that doesn't belong to you out of the plant?"

Almost to a man, the employees answered "no." But the lie detector said otherwise. It showed that about two out of three were lying.

A little further questioning showed why. There was a shortage of toilet paper and Kleenex at the time, and workers were making up their home deficiencies in those products by pilfering from the plant supply.

When the lie detector experts explained that the question was aimed at thefts of secret government items, the lines on the lie detector charts straightened out and there was no more difficulty about answering.

But during the following month, consumption of Kleenex and toilet paper in the plant fell off so sharply that the saving in cost almost equaled the expense of the security tests. — *Des Moines Register and Tribune.*

■ The writer is a progressive Filipino woman.

## THE ROLE OF WOMEN AS PROFESSIONALS

In the past three decades since the Filipino women acquired the right of suffrage, we have been faced with increasing burdens demanding from us resolute and positive action.

Today women must not only manage the home but also help support it. And in the competitive world in which we find ourselves, we have become so engrossed cutting a path to success that many of our loveliest traditions are being trampled or at least ignored in the rush. Daily the signs are growing more ominous that if we don't watch out and temper our acts with the family ideal of devotion to virtue and to home, the 20th century race might turn us women into cold and calculating efficiency machines!

There is the ever present threat for women today to compete with men as if they were men and not ladies —

and many believe that this is the root of many problems in our society today. As co-partners of men we, too, are entitled to lead just as men are. But we must lead as women, and not as men — for we may be coequals, but certainly we are not identical.

In the old days, women were the anchor and men the seafaring wanderers. Today there are probably as many women as men who must leave the threshold of home to assume a professional role. Where there are male doctors, there are lady doctors. Where there are male lawyers, there are almost as many women lawyers.

Where there are male engineers there are female engineers — and the same goes for architects, dentists, business administrators, commerce graduates, journalists, musicians and other professionals.

The economic demands are such that women have had to leave their homes to help share in the economic burdens of the family. This is something that we cannot help if we are to adequately feed, clothe and educate our children.

This being the case, the challenge is greater than it has ever been before for the women to remain professional ladies despite all the growing demands foisted upon them by the modern age.

To be a professional lady is to be a gentle and charming person. To be so, it is imperative to be humble and not vain. The advice of a psychologist to women who would crusade for a cause is: "Stay in the group. Maintain your ideals firmly but unobtrusively. By and by your quiet, constructive example and your wholesome influence will win supporters to your banner!"

To be wise, a professional must draw from her vast store of learned facts com-

bined with her experience. She must use science to guide her in decision-making. She must use management methods to produce wise action. Above all, she must learn to develop a keen knowledge of psychology to enable her to anticipate reactions to the things she says, the things she does, and the decisions she makes. Tact and understanding follow when one has become a good psychologist.

Add to humility and restraint a wise and tactful concern for the reactions of other people and you have all the ingredients to charm and wisdom. Fortify them with a big dose of character and you have not only a woman but a lady — a professional lady.

A lady of character is one who can firmly decline wrong-doing. She may not say a loud "no" but her acts in repudiating any injustice or dishonesty will make her meaning clear. — *Louise Orendain.*

- The U.S. Supreme Court is the model of the Philippine Supreme Court and its decisions guide the latter.

## THE SUPREME COURT RULES THAT —

Year by year new problems of economic organization and business relationships, new ideas of social welfare, new clashes between wealth and government reach the U.S. Supreme Court. The membership of a body with such great power over the development of American society is, therefore, most important; the appointment of a new justice is an outstanding event. On Jan. 11, 1932, Oliver Wendell Holmes, for twenty-nine years a justice of the United States Supreme Court and recognized as the foremost living judge in the English-speaking world, retired from the court. Two months later his place was taken by Benjamin N. Cardozo, chief judge of New York State and long considered the ablest American judge outside the Supreme Court.

Decisions which divide the court are naturally the most interesting, but they form

only a small part of its work. During the 1931-32 session, in the cases which were of sufficient importance to receive full judicial opinions, the court divided in 26, but was unanimous in 129.

Of the unanimous decisions two settled long-standing doubts concerning the relations between the President and Congress. *United States v. George Otis Smith* construes the Senate rule on reconsideration of its confirmation of a Presidential appointment and holds the Senate cannot withdraw its confirmation after the President has been notified thereof and has issued a commission to the appointee. The Senate cannot change its mind even though the appointee's initial policies arouse regret that he was confirmed. It is interesting that the opinion was written by Justice Brandeis, who hardly shares Mr. Smith's views on water-power problems. *Edwards v. Uni-*

ted States held that the President can approve an act of Congress after Congress adjourns, thereby relieving him from the annoying necessity of remaining at the Capitol to sign last-minute legislation before the close of a session. The bill becomes law if he signs it within ten days; if he does not there is a pocket veto.

Another controversy related to the structure of government. The re-apportionment of the national House of Representatives after the 1930 census changed the number of Representatives from many States and required new Congressional districts. By the Constitution, "the Legislature" of each State is to redistrict it. In Minnesota, Missouri and New York the two houses of legislators assumed that they were "the Legislature" and dispensed with the Governor's approval of redistricting. The Supreme Court took the opposite view. Chief Justice Hughes says the meaning of "the Legislature" in the Constitution varies according to the particular action contemplated. Mere consent to Congressional acts like the ratifi-

cation of a constitutional amendment needs only the two houses, but redistricting resembles lawmaking and is, therefore, subject to the Governor's veto. This invalidation of the New York redistricting bill leaves the old districts unchanged, with two added Representatives to be elected at large. But in Minnesota and Missouri, where the representation is decreased, all the Congressmen had to be elected at large on Nov. 8.

Blackmer, head of an oil company involved in the Teapot Dome scandals, left for France to avoid testifying. Consequently, Senator Walsh of Montana obtained a statute making an American citizen residing abroad guilty of contempt if he disregarded a court order to become a witness, expenses paid. His American property can be seized to pay the fine. Blackmer's attack on the constitutionality of this law has failed. Chief Justice Hughes holds the duty to testify in his country's courts remains one of the obligations of a citizen wherever he lives.

The exemption from State income taxes on copyright

royalties, which authors have enjoyed for several years, was abruptly ended by Fox Film Corporation v. Doyal. Chief Justice Hughes declared that neither copyrights nor patents were instrumentalities of the Federal Government untaxable by the States. By overruling a 1928 5-to-4 decision exempting patent royalties from State taxes, the entire court has now adopted the view expressed by Justice Holmes's dissenting opinion in the 1928 case. Dissenting opinions thus sometimes forecast the law of the future.

Regulation of billboard advertising is considerably strengthened by Packer Corporation v. Utah. This held valid a Utah statute forbidding tobacco advertising on billboards, placards and in street cars. Justice Brandeis quoted approvingly the distinction drawn by Judge Folland of Utah between billboards and advertisements in newspapers and magazines, which the statute permitted:

Billboards, street-car signs and placards, and such, are in a class themselves.\*\*\* Advertisements of this sort are constantly before the eyes of observers on the streets

and in the street cars, to be seen without the exercise of choice or volition on their part. Other forms of advertising are ordinary seen as a matter of choice on the part of the observer.\*\*\* In the case of newspapers and magazines, there must be some seeking by the one who is to see and read the advertisement. The radio can be turned off, but not so the billboard or street-car placard.

The most discussed case of last session, New State Ice Company v. Liebmann, held invalid an Oklahoma statute declaring the manufacture, sale and distribution of ice to be a public business which should be carried on without a license, and provided that a license could be refused to a new ice dealer in a community where existing business afforded adequate services. Justice Sutherland for the majority said that the ice business was not a public utility but was essentially private, and could not be singled out from other enterprises for this drastic regulation which was designed to protect consumers by preventing impurity or extortion. This statute does not prevent

monopoly, but tends to foster it, and no question of conservation of natural resources was involved. The States could not push experimental legislation to the length of depriving citizens of the privilege of engaging in ordinary trades. The Chief Justice, Justices Van Devanter, McReynolds, Butler and Roberts concurred. Justices Brandeis and Stone dissented. Justice Cardozo did not participate.

The dissenting opinion of Justice Brandeis dealt much less with legal precedents than with conditions in the ice business. He showed that duplication of plants and delivery service is wasteful and ultimately burdensome to consumers. The business

needs protection from destructive competition. In concluding he said: "The people of the United States are now confronted with an emergency more serious than war. Misery is widespread, in a time, not of scarcity, but of overabundance." Many persons think that a main cause of this disaster is unbridled competition and insist there must be some form of economic control. The only way to prove if this view be sound is to permit experiments to be tried. In the exercise of its power to prevent experiments, the court must be on its guard lest prejudices be erected into legal principles. — *By Zechariah Chafee Jr., abstracted from Current History, '33.*

■ An interesting case of what may be called community specialization in the Philippines.

## BICOL DANCING GIRLS AND PRIESTS

Anyone who have ever taken the trip by car will have to agree that the 115 kilometers between Naga City (Camarines Sur) and Legazpi City (Albay) are among the most fascinating in the Philippines. There's never a dull spot along the route, but in my book the first prize goes to this unique town called Polangui. This is because Polangui's chief "export" is women.

Go into any of the plush night-spots along the strip on Roxas blvd. in Manila, and you'll find that not a few young ladies hail from Polangui. In Angeles, Pampanga, Polangui is amply represented. At the "Acacia" Club in Naga-only the other night, purely in the interest of statistical research of course, we polled the demure denizens of the dance floor and discovered that about 70 per cent of them or more hailed from Polangui.

Make no mistake about it. The dance hostesses and *bai-*

*larinas* sent out by Polangui to spread cheer throughout the country are not fly-by-nights. Their profession is a time-honored tradition of this municipality that dates back to the Spanish regime.

\* \* \*

Even more interesting is the fact that the main headquarters of this feminine cottage industry is a barrio about half a kilometer from the poblacion called "Ponso." On May 27, Ponso and Polangui will celebrate the annual fiesta in typical slambang fashion. Last year, about 400 hostesses from all over this farflung republic "came home" to literally kick up their heels for two nights. A top band was imported from Manila to liven up this sort of busman's holiday.

Do the townsfolk of Polangui resent their "fame"? Not at all, I'm told. The free enterprise of their adventurous sisters and daughters is one of the community's



major sources of income, for the girls dutifully send the profits home and save up the rest towards the inevitable day when the bloom fades from the rose. The only possible object of resentment is the town of Donsol, Sorsogon (still in the Bicol Region), which offers stiff competition to Polangui in the profession. But it seems there's still enough business to go around.

Polangui, incidentally, is one of the five towns in the Third District of Rep. Josefina Duran. But the lady solon is definitely NOT from Polangui.

\* \* \*

Four kilometers from Polangui, on the other hand, is the town of Oas. The municipality of Oas has a distinction of its own — it exports *Priests*. Scores of priests throughout Bicol and the rest of Luzon come from Oas.

In fact, when a baby boy is born, he is jokingly referred to as "another prospective Seminarian."

Equally intriguing is the town of Nabua. This municipality has for decades supplied the United States Navy with Filipino seamen. Many of these US Navy Pinoys have already retired and returned to their hometown. As one speeds along the highway, he can pick out the neat and well-appointed residences of these "pensioners." Moreover, the retired Navymen enjoy PX privileges at US commissaries and go as far away as Sangley Point and Subic Bay to procure the necessities — and perhaps a few "extras." This is reflected in the fact that a bottle of good Scotch sells at about ₱16 on the sly in Nabua. This is known as spreading the benefits around. — *By Maximo V. Soliven, Manila Times.*

## CRIMINALITY AMONG YOUNG FILIPINOS

A few days ago, newspapers reported in screaming headlines the tragic killing of Joselito Zuzuarragi, 17-year-old scion of a real estate magnate in Quezon City. The victim, a high school student at the Lyceum of the Philippines, was allegedly pistol-whipped and gunned down by 19-year old Gregorio "Butch" Belgica, himself the scion of a prominent banker. What made the killing more tragic however is that the victim and the alleged gunwielder were both young men, not past their twenties and the senselessness of the motive that led to the killing.

Belgica, it seems, had suspected Zuzuarragi of being among those who mauled him in a Roxas Boulevard nightspot sometime ago. From then on, he had harbored bad feelings against Zuzuarragi, and his friends

that finally resulted in the latter's death.

Yet, Belgica is but one of the many wayward youths, who have in recent years, acquired some sort of notoriety. There was Boy Porcuna, who before he too was gunned down by a rival gang, was a notorious underworld character. In Belgica's case, how he managed to stay out of jail despite the string of cases against him in courts is still a puzzle to most citizens.

Even girls, surprisingly, are increasingly involved in crimes — an alarming manifestation of the growing "wildness" that is gripping our young people today.

In Bacolod, for instance, ten persons, including three girls, were accused of murder before the local city court. All were members of the dreaded "Manong Gang" in that city which police authorities said was responsible for the murder of Celso

Tan. A radio commentator, Tan had denounced the activities of the gang over the airplanes. This incurred the gang's ire and last May 1, in the presence of his wife Tan was shot. The murder scene, a mere fifteen meters away from a police station, showed how bold the youthful criminals were.

When these wayward youths do not kill, they commit other crimes and mischiefs. Still in Quezon city, four unidentified teenagers reportedly raped a 15-year-old girl inside the Kamuning Elementary school. The girl, news accounts said, had just come from the Kamuning Theater when the four accosted her and brought her to the school where she was abused.

Also in Quezon city, operatives of the local CRUSAC (Crusade Against Crime) arrested several drunken teenagers who have been molesting girls when they come out of school at night. These teenagers, it is said, would scamper away and disappear when the girls shout for help. The discovery of their cave hideout near a creek finally led to their arrest.

Indeed there seems to be an increase of teenage crime and hooliganism all over the country. In Pasay city, Mrs. Leonor Muñoz, principal of the Jose Rizal Elementary school in that city decried the rash of mischiefs done to her school by teenage gangsters living near the premises of the school. These teenage gangsters were reportedly destroying plants, equipments and even painting the walls with unprintable remarks.

Of late, wayward girls have also figured prominently in police blotters. Some, for no reason than plain boredom, leave their homes "in search of adventure." There was that daughter of a well-to-do family who fled from her home because she had nothing to do. When found, she was working as a waitress in an Olongapo bar. Yet, she did not even display the slightest sign of remorse when confronted by her parents.

A 13-year-old lass from Bulacan also disappeared but for another reason. Her father had scolded her when he found out that she was pregnant and to a married man.

Never indeed have our young people been as "wild" as they are now. Rebellious, they leave their homes for no apparent reason. Or else, they hang around and get involved in all sorts of crimes and mischief. Gangs are formed and their rivalries often lead to senseless killings and brawls.

Who is to blame for all these? Authorities, seemingly helpless to cope with the situation, point to such factors as poor family upbringing and the corroding influence of the radio, television and the cinema.

Yet, "merely blaming parents" a local daily editorialized, "the school, or church, the environmental factor which used to suffice as an explanation for youthful crimes, has lost its former meaning. Some of the most vicious forms of youthful crimes today are committed by teenagers who have had all the advantages that a young person could hope for or that any parent could wish for his offspring.

The ultimate blame, the editorial continued, lies in the inadequacies of the law in dealing with habitual of-

fenders. The suspect in the above-mentioned killing (referring to the Belgica case) has been charged before in at least ten criminal cases ranging from assault to murder. All these cases are still pending except one in which he was convicted of homicide and which is now on appeal.

Obviously, the daily believes the rise of teenage crimes is due to the leniency of our courts.

Ordinarily, the wisest, most criminal-conscious teenagers should come from poor families. It is not often the case however. Scions of rich, prominent families are more often equated with teenage crimes and hooliganism. Why?

Writing in the Reader's Digest, Geoffrey Lucy offers a plausible explanation. Short working hours, he said, give more leisure, and even adults have not learned to use it. Better nourishment means earlier puberty, resulting in adult sexuality in children immaturity. Longer dependence on parents because of the need for higher education, boys explode into violence to prove that they

are grown-up. Some, unable to succeed in school with today's higher academic requirements, seek status through hooliganism. Youngsters can afford to buy mobility, and in towns distant from their homes, they feel free to behave more boldly in front of their neighbors.

Whatever maybe the reason for the upsurge of teenage crimes, one fact stands out. The situation has reached alarming proportions that may get out of hand unless something is done — and fast! — *By David B. Ramos in Manila Bulletin.*

## PROCRASTINATION

Procrastination is the thief of time; year after years it steals, till all are fled, and to the mercies of a moment leaves the vast concern of an eternal state. At thirty, man suspects himself a fool; knows it at forty, and reforms his plan; at fifty chides his infamous delay, pushes his prudent purpose to resolve; in all the magnanimity of thought, resolves, and re-resolves, then dies the same. — *Young.*

- He gave up success and security in a big company, bought a country hotel by going into debt. He's done so well in four years that security is catching up with him again.

## FROM BIG BUSINESS TO SMALL SUCCESS

The average U.S. businessman is proudest of his success if he has fought his way to the top in the rags-to-riches tradition of Horatio Alger. But Eugene J. Kenney is one successful businessman who doesn't share that dream. In fact, he walked out on his own Horatio Alger performance around the beginning of the third act because he found it too boring.

Kenney found the main weakness in his plot to be too much security. So in 1944 he voluntarily gave up a big job and a big future in a big company. With his small savings plus a loan, he bought the business of a small country hotel and started out on his own.

Kenney is worried once more about security catching up with him. A quick look at his books showed that business at the 25-room Ber-

nards Inn in Bernardsville, N.J. (pop.: 3,500) had been 20 per cent better in the first eight months of last year than it had ever been before in its history. At the same time, business at many other New Jersey hotels had slumped 60 per cent below 1948.

Kenney is naturally pleased that he has been able to make a success of his new venture. But it bothers him a little bit, too. "My greatest ambition is not to make as much money as possible, but to try to live on \$300 or \$400 or maybe \$1,000 a year," he says.

Kenney was getting \$13,500 a year when he quit Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. in 1944. Then 39, he was the company's assistant treasurer, had been offered the job of treasurer, and was sure of getting a good pension when he retired at 58.

But none of this seemed to make Kenney really happy, so he traded it all for almost nothing. He knew "not a damn thing" about running a hotel. He had a wife and four children to feed. His \$15,000 savings were not even enough to start out in the hotel business; he had to borrow \$10,000 more. To top it all, the hotel was all but on the rocks when he took over. It looked as if Kenney now had all the insecurity he could possibly ask for.

But at this point, Kenney really began to spend money. He redecorated the hotel, improved the food, raised all his employees' salaries, gave them Christmas bonuses.

The money was well spent. Three years later, Kenney was able to take up his option to buy the hotel building for \$65,000, giving \$20,000 cash towards its purchase. Besides that, he had spent \$22,000, on repairs and redecoration and paid off \$4,000 on his original note.

In four and a half short years, Kenney had really lifted the Bernards Inn off the floor. For January, 1945, Kenney's first month on the

job, the inn's gross sales were \$4,684. In May of last year, they stood at \$20,300. Yet during the interval, he raised his food prices only 16 per cent — far below the national average — his liquor prices 2 per cent, and his room rates not at all. At the same time, he quadrupled the number of employees (there are now 42 on the staff).

What accounts for this tremendous success? "That's an embarrassing question," says Kenney, "because I don't know." But there is an obvious reason: Kenney is a highly intelligent, competent businessman. He was graduated from high school in his native Canada at the age of 14. Too young to go to college, he got a job at the Canadian Bank of Commerce at a salary of \$300 a year. Three years later he was making \$600 and was a teller.

At 17, he got a job with Imperial Oil Co. at \$25 a week. A year and a half later, Kenney found out that the man at the next desk had been with the company for 20 years and was making only \$35 a week. So he quit and went to Syracuse, N.Y., where he got a job at \$40 a

week with the Crown Oil Co. and married a local girl. To his wife's "loyalty and encouragement" he attributes much of his success.

While working at Crown, he studied accounting. Result: At the age of 22, Kenney was treasurer of Crown Oil Co. And he was getting a salary of only about \$70 a week. ("My age had always been against me when it came to making a big salary.")

When Standard Oil Co. of New York bought Crown Oil in 1928 Kenney moved to the comptroller's office in New York City.

In 1934, the formation of Standard-Vacuum Oil Co. brought together Socony and Standard Oil Co. (N.J.), Imperial's parent company, to handle foreign marketing and storage. Kenney picked to go with the new company thus finally had a service credit from Imperial, Crown, and Socony — a total of 21 years. "In spite of trying to evade security all my life," he says, "I was a victim of vicious circumstances."

By the time he was 28, Kenney was assistant secretary of Standard-Vacuum.

His main job was to help perfect the company's pension plan. He became an expert in pension plans, was sent abroad to set them up in the company's foreign subsidiaries and branches.

The more he became acquainted with pension plans, the less Kenney liked them in general. "Pension plans have a certain enervating quality — your future is all set, so why worry?"

"Pension plans are a tool of management which some companies use for rather subversive ends — to make employees docile, prevent turnover. Too many companies try to buy their employees' loyalty with pension plans instead of giving them more of a feeling that they are an important part of the setup.

"I really feel that business should constantly stress the dignity of the individual worker.

"Workers are the same as bosses as far as I can see; they both wear pants and have arms and legs."

Right now, Kenney is trying to find someone to take over more of the responsibility of running the Bernards Inn because "I don't want



to be an innkeeper all my life." He is by no means ready to give up the Bernards Inn. But if it ever offers too much security, his next step would probably be to seek greater insecurity on his 63-acre Bucks County, Pennsyl-

vania farm. The idea appeals to him mainly because he doesn't know any more about farming now than he used to know about running a hotel. — *Condensed from Business Week.*

## PROFANITY

Profanity is both an unreasonable and an unmanly sin, a violation alike of good taste and good morals; an offense against both man and God. — Some sins are productive of temporary profit or pleasure; but profaneness is productive of nothing unless 'it be shame on earth, and damnation in hell. It is the most gratuitous of all kinds of wickedness — a sort of pepper-corn acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the devil over those who indulge it. — *Tryon Edwards.*

■ Will the problem be solved by this method?

## SMUGGLING IN CAIRO

Smuggling is also a headache to the Egyptian authorities. In an effort to stop the illegal flow of luxury goods into the country, the government appropriated 600,000 Egyptian pounds (or about ₪5,200,000) to import the goods itself and drive black-marketeters out of business.

Along Cairo streets, smuggled items are openly sold at exorbitant prices. Exported toothpaste, for instance, sells at the Philippine equivalent of ₪5.00 for an economy-size tube. Toilet soap, drip-dry shirts and fancy cuff-links bear impossibly high price tags. Still, many Egyptians buy them because no luxury item can be bought in as a result of a ban imposed by President Nasser.

The government has discovered that most of the goods came from Libya, Lebanon and Goza, a custom-free zone for Palestinian traders. Contraband from other countries are shipped in as

personal effects of incoming travelers.

\* \* \*

Anti-smuggling efforts produced no results. When special police squads chased the vendors off Cairo's sidewalks, the latter carried their illicit business elsewhere. Checkpoints at the airports, railroad stations, ports and the Goza highway halted contraband traffic in these places, all right. But the smugglers lost no time in setting up a new supply route by camel caravans, across the western desert from Libya, and through the Nubian desert from Sudan.

Accepting defeat, the government threw up its hands in virtual despair and said, in effect, "If we can't fight 'em let's join 'em." Advocates of the new government policy believe that by importing luxury goods itself, it can share in the profits involved and force the smugglers out of business.

\* \* \*

Among the items that can be legally brought in are cameras, watches, women's underwear, toys, neckties, cigarette-lighters, fishing and camping equipment, tape recorders, French perfumes. Because of the chronic lack of hard currency, Egypt hopes to be able to pay for these with Egyptian products — mainly textiles and handicrafts. Two delegations are leaving for Europe to negotiate the deals.

The government is confident that once his new move is implemented, the problem of smuggling will be licked. But in the meanwhile, Egypt's smugglers are making the most of what little time they have left. Trading on banned commodities continues at a brisk pace along Cairo's Azhar and other side streets.

Economic crisis or no, luxury-loving Egyptians feel they have a right to enjoy only the best things that the piastre can buy.

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Travel notes: Hongkong authorities handle the international airport with such efficiency that incoming visitors are cleared in a matter of minutes. The flow of pedestrian traffic is laid out so that you have to be awful stupid to get lost. The airport premises has a scrubbed look and makes every Filipino visitor ashamed of the Manila International Airport. . . .

I had a talk with a friendly ricksha man at the HK ferry landing, and found that he makes as much as a taxi driver. HK\$20 for a day's work. Although social reformers have depicted him as a poor, downtrodden creature, the ricksha man is completely happy and adjusted to his chosen vocation. I asked if he wasn't bothered by the fact that he was doing the work of a beast of burden. He turned to me with a wide, superior grin: "Nosir, nosir — everytime man rides, I think he is cargo, like pig. . . ." — *By Reuben R. Canoy in The Philippine Herald, May 7, 1966.*

## MUSICAL EDUCATION THRU CHORAL SINGING

Choral singing is the most readily accessible form of musical initiation and should be much more widely used among young people. This was the conclusion of three distinguished composers — Zoltan Kodaly (Hungary), Luigi Dallapiccola (Italy) and Andre Jolivet (France) — speaking at a Forum on the Musical Education of Youth held at Unesco House last month. The Forum, which received financial assistance from Unesco, was organized by the International Federation of Jeunesses Musicales as the crowning event of its 20th Anniversary Congress.

Kodaly, recalling the creation of early musical education programs in Budapest after the 1st World War, pointed out that several hundred Hungarian schools now offer daily instruction in choral singing. Choral singing, he said is the most wide-

spread method — and one of the most rewarding ways — of attracting young people away from “worthless and possibly even harmful pastimes.”

“Records,” said Mr. Dallapiccola, “are an invaluable source of information” for the young music-lover. But they may also be “dangerous by pandering to laziness,” for the tendency today is to “confuse culture with mere information.” Citing the case of Hamburg, where, with a population of 1,700,000, there are some 400 permanent choral groups, he urged his young listeners to “participate actively in music,” in particular through choral singing.

Pointing to the need for training and employing increasing numbers of music teachers, Andre Jolivet said that many young people hesitate to embark on careers in this field because there

are not enough good posts available. Yet, he said, technological society is creating a "formidable vacuum of unoccupied time and energy" which must be filled by worthwhile distractions and not just by "pin-tables and fruit-machines." Like Kodaly and Dallapiccola he stressed the "exaltation" of choral singing, though he warned that it must be done well if

it is to be done at all.

The International Federation of Jeunesses Musicales has member organizations in 26 countries including Poland and the United States of America whose national musical youth groups joined at the 20th Congress. The Federation was one of the founding member organizations, with Unesco, of the International Music Council.

## POWER

Justice without power is inefficient; power without justice is tyranny. Justice without power is opposed, because there are always wicked men. Power without justice is soon questioned. Justice and power must therefore be brought together, so that whatever is just may be powerful, and whatever is powerful may be just. — *Pascal*.

- He is a consummate artist as well as a man of culture and business.

## A VERSATILE ITALIAN TROUBADOUR

The world acclaim him as "the troubadour from Italy," who sings beautiful love songs to everyone, but to Elio Mauro, the singer himself, he could be many things at the same time and be equally good at each one of them.

For instance, besides traveling around the world all the time singing before elite crowds, he is also known as a champion car racer in Italy, a composer, a movie star, a painter, a writer and at one time, newspapers in Italy romantically linked him to a celebrated singing fan of his, actress Ava Gardner.

"She used to invite me to her apartment regularly to sing for her, but I was terribly young and shy then," this visiting Italian balladeer told us between songs at the Nile where he is now under contract.

Elio, at 31, has reaped enough acclaim to rank him

among the world's entertainment celebrities today.

Possessed with very handsome Gaelic features, the most prominent of which are a pair of sleepy and soulful eyes, Mauro at once generates a personality full of tenderness and warmth, so peculiar of artists preoccupied with the painful search of elusive beauty.

"I was very young when I started out in the entertainment world," he recalled to us in richly Latin-accented English. "The German destroyed all our properties so I had to work," he added.

His father, a violinist, had seen in Elio great promise. He encouraged the young man to pursue his musical career. Forthwith, Elio took up piano lessons as well as guitar lessons, and was soon transposing musical pieces to suit his voice.

At a very tender age, he joined a roadshow but he was disgusted when women

members of the show showered him with too much affection.

"They kept kissing me and I was terribly young and shy then," he naughtily winked.

Somehow, everywhere he went — Spain, Portugal, Northern Europe and Africa — there were good reviews about him. He also got impressive patronage, like the Queen of Afghanistan and later, the First Lady of Italy itself.

When Vittorio Gassman, Italy's leading actor-director, needed someone to do a role for his stage presentation of "Irma La Douce," Elio tried for it and made it. This launched his movie career.

He has appeared and sang in about ten films, including the award-winning "Cabirian Nights." He composed the song for the film, "Rocco and His Brothers" which was shown all over the world.

A true Italian with Gallic taste for art, he thinks Anna Magnanni is the greatest living actress today, and Vittorio Gassman, the best actor. He has worked with Visconti and Fellini and Vittorio de Sica, and he knew

Sophia Loren before Carlo Ponti discovered her. In fact, he said, she was originally engaged to a friend of his, a singer.

Elio told us that he is now divorced but "very much on the look-out for a wife." He was married once before to a very pretty Italian socialite, whose father was a prominent figure in the entertainment world. They have three children, all of whom live with his wife in their fashionable home in Rome.

Elio himself was born in the suburb of Abbruzzo, which gave birth to other entertainment celebrities like Vic Damone, Perry Como, Mario Lanza and the parents of Connie Francis.

"Mario Lanza did not only have a great voice, he was a great person. He would sing to anyone, including the humble streetfolk when they asked him to sing," Elio spoke of the late singer.

Of his *affair l'amour* with the fiery American actress, Ava Gardner he said, "she is very beautiful. I kept dreaming of her. I was simply overwhelmed by her attention. When she was seeing me a lot, Dominguin, the

bullfighter came into the scene. I could have fought it out with him and would have profited from the publicity, but as I said, I was terribly young and shy then," Elio reminisced.

When he is in Rome, he dabbles in business too. He imports and exports the most expensive variety of caviar. He has about 300 RCA recordings and in Italy, his best-sellers are his "Faro" (lamp) songs. Among these songs is the popular "Ciao, Ciao, Bambino." Only recently, he made another RCA recording in the States. The series are entitled "Italian Troubadour Nos. 1, 2, and 3" and these make up a series of albums.

Whenever he has the time after racing his Alpha-Romeo car, he paints. He does portraits although he said he liked painting clowns the most.

Elio, who likes to mingle with the intellectuals, can hold his own on discussions of art, literature and life. He thinks that the Church (he is a Catholic) should adopt a more liberal view on morality and sex ("It is bad to be involved in obscurantism

like you seem to have a tendency here"), and while he does not categorically endorse what we have known here as Marriage, Italian style (Elio said this is called Marriage, Scandinavian style, in his country), he said young people should be openly educated on sex so they knew what to expect and do. It is bad to make a taboo of it, he said.

As a reader, he is partial to Malaparte "because he thinks a lot" and finds that after reading one Moravia, "you know the rest because he repeats himself."

Elio said he liked it here because in this country people let you know if they liked you or didn't. He said it was difficult if one didn't know where one stood in public regard.

Elio speaks six major languages. He has not been outside Manila, but hopes to see more of the country before he leaves. He finds local girls very pretty. He plans to proceed to Australia and back to the States, possibly Las Vegas. — *From the Manila Bulletin, May 8, 1966, by Amelita Reysio-Cruz.*



■ Speech delivered at the commencement exercises of the University of Nueva Caceres, Naga City, on April 16, 1966.

## ARE FILIPINOS ANTI-AMERICAN?

Perhaps the most controversial issue now facing the Filipino people and our government is whether or not we should send troops to South Vietnam.

Many countries have already sent aid to South Vietnam, but in none of them has there been as much debate and discussion as in the Philippines. Both in and out of Congress, in the newspapers and over the radio and television the pros and cons of the matter are being ventilated. It is only here that it can be said that the sending of troops or any other form of aid to South Vietnam will be the result of democratic processes.

### *Aid to US*

There has been a lot of opposition to the administration's recommendation to send an engineer-battalion with adequate security to South Vietnam. Much of this opposition is rooted in a belief that it is really the

United States and not South Vietnam that is interested in our government sending this kind of aid.

The influence of this thinking has gone to the extent of making some opponents of the proposal call those who favor it as "puppets" of the United States. It is felt that we are being used by the United States to improve the image of the Johnson administration at home and abroad by making it appear that the Vietnam struggle is not an American adventure but an Asian-supported war.

### *Deteriorating relations*

What is the basis of this subconscious resistance, amounting even to antipathy, towards the United States?

The Philippines and the Filipinos have been the best friends of the United States in this part of the world. The relationship of the two countries has for a long time been characterized as "spe-

cial." There can be no doubt, however, that in recent years there has been a growing deterioration of this special relationship.

On Jan. 12, 1959, over seven years ago, Mr. Albino Z. SyCip, one of our most respected Filipino civic leaders and bankers, in the introduction to an article entitled "US Aid and Philippines Claims," stated:

"The marked deterioration in Philippine-American relations has become widely recognized this year.

"Friends in both countries as well as elsewhere are rightly concerned that this ominous situation may have serious consequences in Asia and other regions.

"It is tragic to see the situation worsen — apparently without the parties concerned realizing the full implications of deteriorating relations between the two countries."

The *New York Times*, in an editorial on Jan. 11, 1959, sounded the following warning:

"The mills of the Gods and of foreign aid may grind slowly, but there are times when it would be advanta-

geous to us and our friends to speed their process.

"We cannot afford to sacrifice because of simple inertia or even the suspicion of indifference, any part of the massive reservoir of goodwill that we have been able to build up."

That was in 1959, but the situation has not materially changed since then. As a matter of fact, the "massive reservoir of goodwill" towards the United States seems to be drying up, not only in the Philippines but in many parts of the world as well.

#### *Worldwide decay*

As early as 1962 and even much earlier, Canada, the next-door neighbor of the United States, became suspicious of American investments in that country. The nationalist fears of the Canadians had been aroused by the massiveness of such investment, and sanctions were sought to limit or control the further entry of American capital. To this time, economic anti-Americanism still exists in a thinly-disguised form in Canada.

In Europe, France has assumed an anti-American economic and political posture.

Among other things, she has dissociated herself from the American position in Vietnam and her stand in current discussions on world monetary reform has caused repercussions that for a time tended to weaken the United States dollar. She has also decided to pull out of NATO.

In Central America, the Dominican Republic still smarts from American "intervention." In Africa, members of the Organization of African Unity strongly resent the treatment of Negroes in the United States.

If we turn to Asia, we have Japan, a major beneficiary of United States aid, which harbors large groups that are strongly and articulately anti-American. Among them are the Japanese Socialist Party, and the Soka Gakkai, a militant nationalistic Buddhist sect which is rapidly increasing in numbers and in activity in politics.

To cap it all, in South Vietnam where the United States is spending millions of dollars and shedding the blood of American fighting men for the Vietnamese, these

same Vietnamese and not the Viet Cong are rioting against the United States today.

#### *US aid to RP*

In the Philippines, the growing resentment of some people against the United States must appear as ingratitude of the Filipinos to those who do not see the complete picture of Filipino-American relations in recent years. They cannot understand the antipathy of many Filipinos in the face of American help that has been extended to them.

This failure to understand, however, is due to misconceptions on the nature and extent of so-called American aid. The Philippines may have received some money from the United States, but not all of this is "aid."

Let me quote former US Ambassador Charles E. Bohlen in his speech before the Manila Lions Club on Feb. 12, 1958:

"In order to avoid any misconceptions, however, I wish to emphasize that with the exception of the ICA program and the Military Assistance Program, these dollar receipts I have listed do not properly come under

the heading of aid. For example, payments to Philippine veterans constitute an honorable fulfillment of an obligation which the United States assumed towards those Filipinos who fought in or with our Armed Forces during World War II. The \$50 million which enter the Philippine economy from the operation of the United States bases represent payment for value received in the form of services or goods."

In an AP report from New York dated March 23, 1966, which was published in the Manila Times of March 24. Mr. David T. Sternberg, an American who resided for 26 years in the Philippines, was quoted. The news item reads as follows:

"He (Sternberg) said in the early years of the Philippine-American relationship there were few complex problems. American assistance for Filipino needs and aspirations paid off in gratitude and friendship, upon which Americans draw to this day.

"The problem is, Sternberg said that we continue to draw upon it with too

little conscious effort to keep it replenished!

"The Filipino who has reached maturity since World War II has personally experienced little, if any of the benign American presence of early years, he noted."

It is unfortunate that Mr. Sternberg is just a private citizen who has seen American attitude change in the Philippines, and his sympathetic and understanding voice may be lost in the wilderness. What is now heard are pronouncements of officials who may not have the sympathy and understanding.

#### *Facing problems*

During the Philippine-American Assembly held in Davao, from Feb. 23 to 26 of this year, an assembly organized presumably because of fear for the future of Philippine-American relations, and attended by some 75 Filipinos and American leaders in the government and private sectors, no less than William Bundy, assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs, put the following on record:

"The United States believes that in our economic cooperation planning we should look into the future rather than reminisce or fret about the past. We are not, accordingly, disposed to reopen questions long since closed, and involving events of over twenty years ago, regarding which the United States — on both the executive and legislative sides of the government — feels in good conscience that it has fulfilled its obligations. On the other hand, we are quite prepared to look into the possibilities of a more equitable administration of benefits to Filipino veterans of the Second World War; and for this purpose a Joint Commission is soon to be created which will seek to make unified recommendations to the President of the United States for his endorsement to the United States Congress."

If this statement of Mr. Bundy is an expression of irreversible American policy, then may I say that it cannot contribute in any manner to soothe the ruffled RP-US relations. We cannot

just forget valid questions simply because the United States unilaterally declares them as closed.

#### *Financial claims*

In April, 1956, President Ramon Magsaysay presented an aide memoire to US Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on Philippine financial claims against the United States of a military and non-military nature. President Magsaysay requested their early payment, stressing the significance of such settlement on Philippine-American relations at the same time pointing out how it would materially assist the Philippines in implementing its economic development program.

In 1950, the Economic Survey Mission to the Philippines, appointed by the President of the United States, known as the Bell mission, after completing its survey, made an extensive report which, contained, among others, the following recommendation:

"Any further financial aid from the United States to the Philippines should be preceded by a settlement of outstanding finan-

cial claims and the funding of maturing obligations. Such a definite settlement is necessary to place the financial relations between the government of the United States and the government of the Philippines on a basis in which it is recognized that obligations must be met promptly and and in full."

x x x

"There are a number of financial claims between the two governments, some antedating the war, others growing out of the war. It is not desirable to have these unsettled claims hampering close financial collaboration between the two countries. A joint commission should be set up promptly to negotiate an agreement to cover the claims of each government against the other and to provide for a final settlement. The agreement should specifically state that no further financial claims will be made by either government against the other for any alleged obligations incurred prior to the date of the agreement."

This recommendation of an official US government mission is now more than 15 years old, and our claims have not yet been settled. Fifteen years ago, the creation of a joint commission was recommended to negotiate and agree on the final settlement of these claims. But the United States has dilly-dallied in the formation of this joint commission.

Instead, in 1959 some of our claims were unilaterally turned down by the United States, amounting to almost one billion pesos. It was only in 1964 that the US President, in a joint communique with the Philippine President, agreed to establish the joint commission, which the Bell Mission had recommended in 1950 (or 14 years back) to negotiate and settle our claims.

But until now, no such joint commission has been established, Mr. Bundy of the US state department promised in the Davao conference last February that such commission "is soon to be created". When will it be constituted? I understand our government is ready, but no concrete move towards

this direction has been taken in the United States.

But what is irritating to the Filipinos, is that the United States has unilaterally and by its own act alone rejected almost a billion pesos of our claims and now considers claims as forever closed.

We have other claims, for veterans benefits amounting to some three billion dollars and for other legal liabilities of the United States amounting to about half a billion pesos.

#### *Prompt settlement*

If these claims had been settled promptly as recommended by the Bell Mission, the funds proceeding from them could have been utilized to promote our economic development. But instead of immediately settling these claims and paying to us what is legally due us, the United States has preferred to make us look like beggars soliciting loans or aid from America.

And yet, this aid to a friend who stood by her during the war, is but a drop in the bucket compared to what has been given to

Japan, who was an enemy in the war.

Is it any wonder then that many Filipinos resent this "aid" that we get from the United States? Why does not the United States promptly settle our claims so that we can get what is really due us?

#### *Prompt Settlement*

If there is good faith to settle those claims promptly, the United States could come to a compromise settlement with the Philippines doing away with technicalities of evidence. Whatever the variance between the amount we claim and the amount the United States would acknowledge as due in our favor why can't we finish this long-pending problem by fixing a compromise amount that could be paid to us in full final settlement of all these claims?

A careful study of this agreement, entered into between the Philippines and the United States in 1947, will reveal the fact that it is more onerous than similar agreements of the United States with other countries. Under this treaty, there is a

greater surrender of sovereignty and freedom of action by the Philippines than by other countries with which the United States has similar agreements.

As a consequence, it was agreed in July, 1956, to hold formal negotiations for the revision of certain aspects of the agreement, among them being the exercise of Philippine sovereignty in the bases, the correlation of mutual defense arrangements, the modernization of the military base system, and the operation of the bases. The negotiations were commenced on Aug. 13, 1956, but were suddenly terminated on Dec. 5 of the same year, when the chairman of the American panel unilaterally announced his decision to declare an infinite recess, without even consulting the Philippine panel.

Informal talks were subsequently held, and these talks led to, among other things, the flying of the Philippine flag beginning in the morning of May 4, 1957 in place of honor alongside the American flag on bases operated by the United States in the Philippines. They also led

to the relinquishment to the Philippines of the Port of Manila Reservation, also known as Manila Air Station, including all permanent improvements thereon, and its deactivation as a United States air force installation.

Subsequent negotiations led to the relinquishment to the agreement from 1958 to 1960.

Among them was one which provided that the United States relinquish to the Philippines any and all rights to the use of 17 bases comprising 117,075 hectares which the United States did not need anymore. Another memorandum of agreement provided for consultation before bases operated by the United States in the Philippines could be used for combat operations other than those conducted in accordance with the Mutual Defense Treaty and the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, and before long-range missile sites could be established on said bases. Unfortunately, this agreement has all but been ignored by the United States.

This same Memorandum of Agreement reduced the duration of the 1947 Bases



Agreement from 99 to 25 years, subject to renewal. This period of 25 years will commence from "the date of signature of the formal documents giving effect to the agreement reached." A period of almost seven years has already elapsed without any formal agreement being signed!

#### *Criminal jurisdiction*

As a result of serious incidents at Clark air force base and at Subic naval base where American armed forces personnel had shot and killed Filipino citizens who had allegedly committed certain offenses, the question of jurisdiction over those offenses came into the limelight. Anti-American demonstrations erupted at this time in protest at the loss of Filipino lives.

Negotiations were therefore held to review and to revise not only the article on criminal jurisdiction but such other provisions as are sources of irritants in the relations between the two countries.

After a series of conferences the article on criminal jurisdiction was finally revised by an exchange of notes

on Aug. 10, 1965. This new arrangement was patterned after the NATO Status of Forces Formula. It provides for United States primary jurisdiction over American servicemen present in the Philippines in connection with the United States bases in the following cases:

1. Offenses arising from acts and commissions done in performance of official duty;

2. Offenses solely against the property or security of the United States; and

3. Offenses solely against the person or property of the United States.

The Philippines has primary jurisdiction in all other cases, including offenses committed in United States bases. Each country has exclusive jurisdiction regarding offenses punish under its own laws but not able under its own laws of the other country.

#### *Other problems*

There are still some problems in connection with the military bases which provide irritants.

Among them are tax-exemptions on personally-owned motor vehicles and other per-

sonal effects enjoyed by American contractors and their employes who are American citizens, the continued disposal in the local market by the United States authorities of surplus property which are tax-free, hence competing with local traders and packaging industries; and the lack of agreement between the two countries governing the recruitment of Filipino labor for employment at United States military bases.

As a matter of fact, Filipino workers labor under handicaps in wage rates, retirement fringe benefits, overtime pay, job security and other related matters, not only in the Philippines but also in Okinawa, Guam, Wake, and the Marianas. Negotiations for this purpose have bogged down. This problem is potentially explosive considering that nationals of former enemy countries seem to be favored over Filipino workers.

Finally, the Philippines had to take the stand that nuclear-powered vessels are not covered by the Military Bases Agreement and that they may not be allowed entry into Philippine waters

except upon prior clearance by the Philippine Government. The United States, however, has continued to bring these vessels without prior clearance.

#### *Major irritant*

From all the different circumstances, events and situations that I have mentioned, it is clear that the major irritant that must subconsciously cause resentment in the mind of the average Filipino is the manner in which the United States has treated the Philippines. The United States does not seem to regard and to treat the Philippines as an equal sovereign nation.

Not only have we been discriminated against in relation to Americans themselves but even in comparison with other countries, including those who fought the United States during the war while we stood by her.

But worse than this, is that in her behavior towards us, she tends to create the image of a vassal for the Philippines and gives justification to others to call us an American puppet when we take a position identical to that

of the United States, even when that position has been taken on the basis of our own independent judgment.

For instance, why are those supporting of our engineer construction battalion to South Vietnam often labelled as "American puppets"? I submit this was caused by the visits to the Philippines of US Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, with the impression that they came to "convince" our President to send troops to South Vietnam.

The picture created was that we were being subjected to pressure by the United States. We had received the request for assistance directly from the government of South Vietnam. Why could not the United States have left us alone, without making it appear that she was influencing our decision?

Is it any wonder that many Filipinos react sharply and consider that the approval of the administration's Vietnam bill would be a surrender of our own independence and subservience to the United States?

#### *Reorientation*

We are not anti-Americans.

On the whole, our relations with the United States have produced beneficial effects for us, politically, economically, culturally, and even militarily. This is why there is still a vast reservoir of goodwill in the hearts of Filipinos towards the Americans.

But this reservoir of goodwill may dry up if not replenished, because the Filipino mind can see behind material benefits and know when he is being treated as a mere dependent. *And this affront to Philippine sovereignty and dignity, if not stopped, could really make us anti-American. If this happens, it would be by the fault of Americans themselves.*

A reorientation in Philippine-Americans relations is called for. American prestige and influence among developing countries and in the society of free nations could rise or fall according to the improvement or deterioration of these relations.

In many respects, the Philippines and the United States still need each other. But

the only stable foundation of their relationship must be equal sovereignty and mutual respect. Only on this basis

can mutual goodwill and friendship subsist and endure. — *By Senate President Arturo M. Tolentino.*

## ANTIQUITY OF VILLAGE LIFE

Man lived in permanent settlements in the Middle East 5,000 years before Abraham, said an archeologist.

He said recent excavations indicate man resided in permanent settlements even while still existing by hunting and gathering wild crops.

The archeologist, Maurits van Loon of the University of Chicago, dug at Tell Mureybat, a large mound on the Euphrates river in Syria 200 miles from Damascus. He began his National Science Foundation — supported project in 1964 to salvage some of the ancient remains threatened by the Syrian government's plans for a 4 million dollar irrigation dam.

"The archaeological evidence examined to date in-

dicates that the village's inhabitants subsisted entirely on hunting and the harvesting on wild crops," Van Loon said.

"The remains indicate the ancient Euphrateans' first shelters were huts with clay floors and walls built over a frame of wood or reeds on stone foundations," he said.

"The rooms had no doorways, but between two pairs of rooms there were tiny peep-holes," he said. "The houses were entered through the roof."

Van Loon dated the village at about 9,500 years, or 4,500 years before the start of the bronze age and 6,300 before the iron age.

## THE PARITY AMENDMENT AND VESTED INTERESTS

The amendment to the Constitution of the Philippines giving American citizens and corporations the same rights as those granted by the Constitution to Filipinos over the nation's natural resources and the ownership and operation of public utilities began in 1947 and will end on July 3, 1974. The time between these dates may indicate the period when such rights shall be acquired and ended or it may refer only to the time such rights should be acquired. If it refers simply to the time of the acquisition of the rights under discussion, it is possible, if not altogether certain, that once acquired they will remain in existence even after the stated date as long as they do not change hands. This condition is what some people consider as creating vested rights.

If, on the other hand, the time between the two dates refers to the period within which the acquisition and enjoyment of the rights shall take place, then the occurrence of July 3, 1974, will have the effect of ending both the possession and exercise of the rights acquired before that date. No American, in this second case, may therefore lawfully claim continuance of the rights he has acquired before that date on the theory of acquired vested rights.

The question then that arises is: Which of these two alternatives was contemplated by the Amendment? The Amendment does not expressly state which one. This being the case, we need to look into the purpose and reason of the Amendment or to resort to analogous cases or similar situations

found in the Constitution and to legal principles generally accepted in both countries, the United States and the Philippines.

But before going further, it seems pertinent to determine the nature of what is understood as vested rights. The legal meaning of this term is stated in Webster's New International Dictionary (2nd ed.) which is: A right "that has become a complete and consummated right; that has taken effect as an immediate right to present or future enjoyment."

One may ask if it was the intention of the Philippine Congress that approved the proposal of the so-called Parity Amendment and of the people who ratified it as part of the Constitution to give these extraordinary rights the quality of permanency once acquired during the period from March 11, 1947, to July 3, 1974. If so then those rights become vested rights to be enjoyed not only during that period but for all the years following July 3, 1974. The intention of the Congress acting as a constituent assembly in this case and of the Filipino people approving or ratifying the amendment, particularly the latter, are the controlling factors that serve as guides in determining the Amendment's meaning and scope. No other party, government, or state has any right and business to insist that its voice be given superior authority in the solution of this particular problem.

The concession of the so-called Parity rights to aliens (in this case the Americans) was no more than an act of forced generosity exacted by a strong government from a people helpless and prostrate after over three years of enemy occupation — a people under an administration so weak that it readily agreed to surrender the sovereign authority of the Republic over the nation's Constitution because it was not willing to suffer standing on its own feet.

The Amendment was naturally and readily accepted by the American government without any condition other than the payment of a sum of money which that government deemed sufficient to enable Filipinos to rebuild some homes and factories destroyed principally by its armed forces and to redeem the lost prestige of the United States in Asia. That is the reason and purpose of the Parity Amendment. Professor Frank H. Golay of Cornell University referred to this amendment and the Philippine Trade Act as "blatant infringements on Philippine sovereignty." And he added that the impact of American investments the Parity Amendment was expected to generate failed to materialize. He wrote this in 1961.

The absurdity and unfairness of an interpretation that reads into rights acquired under the Amendment the character of vested rights becomes obvious when we consider that under it the acquisition of natural resources or franchises by American citizens one day or one week before July 3, 1974, may become a vested right. As a matter of fact, the vested rights theory may start at this late hour — eight years before July 3, 1974 — the filing of many applications for ownership of public land and other natural resources. If on the other hand, this theory is not upheld — as it surely should not be upheld — then some one will have to stand accused of misleading Americans into investing funds which they could have used for other purposes. Furthermore, the resulting situation may give rise to unnecessary misunderstandings between two good friends. This must, of course, be avoided.

Let it not be forgotten that the so-called Parity Amendment is part of the Constitution and as such must be expected to follow the expression of other parts of that document affecting the maintenance of rights acquired before the occurrence of certain

events. To illustrate this point, the following provisions of Article XIII, parts of Sections 1 and 3, are here reproduced as follows:

"Section 1. All agricultural, timber, and mineral lands of the public domain, waters, minerals, coal, petroleum, and other mineral oils, all forces of potential energy, and other natural resources of the Philippines belong to the State, and their disposition, exploitation, development, or utilization shall be limited to citizens of the Philippines, or to corporations or associations at least sixty per centum of the capital of which is owned by such citizens, *subject to any existing right, grant, lease, or concession at the time of the inauguration of the Government established under this Constitution.*"

"Section 3. The Congress of the Philippines may determine by law the size of private agricultural land which individuals, corporations, or associations may acquire and hold, *subject to rights existing prior to the enactment of such law.*"

The terms of the Parity Amendment do not include a reservation of rights acquired under it before July 3, 1974. The amendment is completely silent on this subject.

When Section 1 of Article XIII, as reproduced above, declares that the disposition, exploitation, development or utilization of all lands of the public domain and all other natural resources as the exclusive property of the state and that their use or enjoyment shall be limited to Philippine citizens and corporations, it expressly states that these provisions on these subjects shall be "*subject to any existing right, grant, lease, or concession at the time of the inauguration of the Government established under this Constitution.*" These words express a recognition of rights vested before the effectivity of the Constitution and existing before the date of the inauguration of the new Government.



Again when Section 3 of Article XIII authorizes Congress to determine by law the size of private agricultural land for individuals and corporations, it expressly adds "*subject to rights existing prior to the enactment of such law.*" This simply signifies that Congress may not change the size of private agricultural land as it existed before the passage of any law on the subject. This again shows that the recognition of vested rights must be expressed, not implied.

But there are other difficulties that need to be overcome by the proponents of vested rights. They are raised by the following questions: Is the principle of vested rights applicable in the relation between the state and private parties in the absence of any concession by the former? May private persons bind the state to respect their claim to property belonging to the state such as lands of the public domain and natural resources? These queries call for a negative answer, otherwise prescription against the state may be claimed. But this is not legally permissible. And vested rights have fundamentally similar effects as prescriptive rights.

The rights granted to Americans by the Parity Amendment have a time limit. To continue the exploitation and utilization after the deadline of July 3, 1974, will be to ignore this limit. To consider these rights as vested ones is to change the plain intention of the law. It is to claim the operation of acquisitive prescription on the basis of their enjoyment for various periods of time from one day to 28 years. It would also amount to a unilateral decision on renewal of rights after the date of their expiration as originally agreed upon by the parties concerned. Any attempt in favor of such stand would be absurd and unfair for it could only be based on an erroneous conception of the scope of the Amendment extracted from a weak people who

were made to part with a portion of their sovereign rights and, consequently, their self-respect in their time of need. More than that, it would amount to a revival of colonialism, a condition which the American government has consistently claimed as abhorrent to its ideals and principles. — *By V. G. Sinco*

### **PRESIDENT MARCOS ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**

In his address before the Philconsa on May 14, 1966, President Marcos expressed himself in favor of a Constitutional convention to amend or revise the present Constitution. He said that the process of changing a constitution is more technical than political and so the choice of delegates should be on a non-partisan basis. President Marcos is right. It is therefore obvious that the delegates to the constitutional convention should have the technical qualifications to do the work of revising so important a document. The technical skill is not meant to be mere knowledge of our Constitution and constitutional law of the superficial and uncritical kind. It is not confined to legal knowledge but should include a good acquaintance with the political behavior, the social attitudes, and the educational and economic problems of the Filipino nation. For the constitution is not just a purely legal plan: it is also a political, social, and economic charter of a basic character. — *V. G. S.*

Republic of the Philippines  
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